## вите от при от SPORTS

# THE FAVORITES WERE VICTORS

other bad, were played at the baseball park Saturday. The Kamehamehas and the Punahous played the good game, and the Diamond Heads spoiled the game which they played, or, rather, tried to play against St. Louis,

The Kams fost to the Punahous by an 8-9 score. Excitement was intense during the latter part of the game. The Kams were the favorites, although occasionally some few in the crowd would yell out encouraging words to the the bat, and En Sue was the first

The crowd began to leave after the went to bat his team told him this feat. to "make an out, as it was late." The Diamond Heads managed to chalk up voice from the grandstand.
two runs to the Saints' seven. "Sure," came from the (9) PUNAHOU vs. KAMEHAMEHA (8)

ly-contested-for pitcher, was the first other in making outs. Williams manto have a chance at the ball. The um- aged to make a run and Louis was strikes when Hampton suddenly tight-ened his grip on the bat and whacked out a beauty over the second plate. He bum from the start. scored second when E. Desha came to only run in the first, and he held this bat and tried to steal third when Eddie honor until the sixth, when Ed. Fer-An error on Vannatta's which he is manager. part while Jack Desha was at bat admitted him to third, and when Ringwas on first when Ringland's ball was caught by Kaanoi, and Williams' flying out to the left fielder left him. second.

in the second half of the first inning. Stop. Amusement was that in the second half of the first inning. Williams told Pat Gleason to ask the His first victim was Joe Fern, who Jewels' permission to furnish the balls,

Lemon was the next man at bat. He as they might protest. struck a powerful one in the direction | The score; of third base which apparently hit the ground three inches outside the tape. few everlasting kickers demurred Bert Bower's decision in cal calling Lemon's hit safe, but those who were in a position to see are all emphatic ir the statement that Bower was right Lemon was put out on second.

Jones took his first on balls and got to second on a passed ball. Vannatta took his cue from Fern and struck out leaving Jones on second waiting for the chance which never came.

The Punahous made a goose-egg and Kams "never smelt first," as one fan expressed it, in the second inning. In the third inning Eddie Desha made a two-base hit. In stealing third he

made a pretty slide, and finally reache home by a whack from Jack Desha Hannah and Hampton both struck ou and Jack relinquished the fight after h had seen second.

By the Kams in this inning no extra fine playing was done. Fern looked a if he might be trying to establish th reputation of being a famous "strike outer." as he again failed to land the ball other than in the catcher's glov Punahous again had a zero placed of in the fourth inning. Kams follows

Punahon redeemed herself in th fifth, making four runs. Kla took h base on balls, King batted a two-bay ger, and Hannah's bunt brought K home. By a foul strike, Hampton wa called out. He stepped on his plat something which he intends "never to do again." Jones tried to block Hannah he ran home by standing on the plate. Hannah bumped into him, causing Jones to drop the ball, and received an ugly bruise on his knee. He was safe, however, and that eased the pain. Thanks to two bad throws from Ringland to Kia, the Kams managed to make one run in this inning. Miller

The sixth, seventh and eighth innings found the Punahou score unchanged. Kamehameha surprised the spectators in the sixth, putting on the board the largest number of runs made by them in the entire game. The excitement was intense throughout the inning Fern, Jones, Vannatta and Miller each made a run. They did not succeed in scoring anything in the next, however, and as the Puns scored nothing in the eighth, a run by Lemon tied the

was the man who did it.

Punahou got on her mettle in the last, and Hampton and the Desha boys entered in the mile and a half event. brought home three. The Kams made The only horses at the track as yet are two and were good for a third when those belonging to the Honolulu string. Lemon made an out, thereby losing the game by one run.

The score;						
RA.	MS					
A	BR	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Fern. 3b 5	1	1	0	3	2	
Lemon, 1f 4		1	0	1	0	1
Jones, c 3	1	0	0	6	4	1
Vannatta, 2b 4		0	0	3	î	
Miller, 88 4		1	1	5	10	-
Kaanot, ef 4			0	3	0	
Kuhina, 1b 4	1	- 1	0	4	0	
Reuter, p 2	- 0	0	-0	1	1	
Hamauku, rf 4		1		0	9	1
Totals34	8	16	1	26*	8	1
. Hampton out, f		strik	0.			
PUNA						
Al	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
Hampton, p 4	2	1	#	0	4	
E. Deglin, 3b, 4	- 3	1	2	2	#	4
J. Desha, 20, 5	1	2	2	5	0.	4
Ringland, c 4	- 0	1	1		1	4
J. Williams, Ib 5	. 0	0	0	7	9	
A. Williams, sa 5	- 0	0	49	2	2	1
Kin, of manier 4	- 1	9	.0	0	0	A
King. W 4	- 1	4	1	0	0	
Hannah, rf 4	1	1	1	*	1	4
Totals	5	10	9	27	li:	ā
KA.	MH.					1
	1.1	0.4	5.6	7.4	9	
Runs	0.0	0.0	1 4	41	9-	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		2.2	12	0.5		- 2

PUNAMOUR

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Two-base hits-King, E. Desha, Fern, Lemon, Kannot.

Bases on balls-Hampton, 3; Reuter, 3 Sacrifice h t-Ringland. Passed balls-Ringland, 1 Struck out-By Reuter, 5; by Hamp-

ton, 8.
Double play-Hannah-J. Williams. Hit by pitcher-Hampton, 1, (2) JEWELS VS. SAINTS (7).

"Worse than the Mailes," was the way one spectator aptly summed up the playing by the Diamond Heads. The Saint Louis nine had things all their way, and the two poor little runs which the Jewels managed to earn, were received through errors on the part of the Saints.

Saint Louis had the first chance at

man up. With a determined look on his face, Jewels had played a couple of innings, the doughty little Chinese swatted the and continued to leave steadily—a sure ball a whack which sent it spinning sign that the game was poor. St. over the fence. En Sue is in a five-Louis had such a cinch that when a dollar order on E. O. Hall & Son for

"Is he going to get it?" shouted a

"if Hall's was open this afternoon (9) PUNAHOU vs. KAMEHAMEHA (8)
Punahous lost the toss and were
forced to bat first. Hampton, the hot-

pire had called three balls and two put out on first, making the Saints' score for the first inning, two. The Jewels' playing continued to be

was put out. He ran back to second nandez made another for the team of In the seventh inning, it looked as if it might rain and in the eighth it started to drizzle. "The good Lord

ling out to the left fielder left him on Saints not been farsighted enough to Hampton was greeted with crys of derision as he entered the pitcher's box derision as he entered the pitcher's box derision half of the first inning.

Amusement was created when

9		H	EAL	DS.			
L	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	E
L	Olmos, ef 3	1	0	2	3	1	1
	Fernandez, ss 3	1	0	1	3	2	0
5	Darcy, c, 3	0	2	2	2	2	0
•	S. Davis, 3b 4	Ó	1	0	5	3	1
١	S. Chillingworth,						
Ť,	rf 4	0	0	0	2	1	0
J	Leslie, 1b 4	1		0		1	0
	WHAT I'VE WARRED TO SEE THE TAIL	0	0	0	2	1	2
	W. Chillingworth,						
	p 4	1	1.	0	1	4	0
r	F. Davis, if 3	0	0	0	2	1	1
1	Clark, 3b 1	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	Totals33	4	6	6	27	16	5

ST	. 14	λU,	18.				
	AB	R	BH	SB	PO	A	1
1 Em Sue, 30	. 5	2	2	2	4	1	
Evers. ss	. 5	1	1	0	3	1	
Busnell, If	. 5	2	2	1	1	0	
Williams 2h	F.	1	2	1	1	4	
Louis, rf	. 3	0	1	1	0	1	8
J. Fernandez, cf.	. 4	0	0	0	0	0	a)
Bruns, c	. 3	0	2	2	11	2	B
Gleason, 1b	. 4	0	1	0	6	0	Ŋ
Burns, p	. 4	1	0	0	1	1	D)
Totale	20	-		,	07	10	Ι,

* 0. rest 50 - rest 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5				٠.			-		10	-
DIAMOND	1	H	E/	I	08					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0-	2
B. H	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0-	3
ST. LO	IC	11	S.							
							7			
Runs										7
B. H	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0-1	11
SUMM										
Three-base hit-W	31	CI	nil	н	ng	W	01	rt1	h.	
*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **										

Home run-En Sue. Wild pitches-Chillingworth, 2 Hit by pitcher-Burns, 1; Chillingvorth, 1. Bases on balls-Chillingworth, 1:

Burns, 3. Passed balls-Darcy, 1: Davis, 1 Bruns, 1 Struck out-By Chillingworth, 5; by

Missed third strike-Darcy, 1.

#### Weller to be TRAINED AGAIN

(Special Correspondence.)

HILO, May 23 .- Weller, the famous old long-distance runner has been brought down from the Parker Ranch to be trained for the races. He will be

#### BALL GAME LARGE FARCE

HILO, May 21.-There was a ball game at Mooheau Park on Sunday afternoon. This may be stated as a fact, nonpartisan war brought on in response though there were many who saw the to the demands of our homes, the Unitreally a bail game, but some novel form and the Philippine Islands. There was of amusement. The score will tell the enough glory to go around, though a story, for thus it ran:

Akau, 2b.; Mahaidia, 2b.; Motto, to expect. (Laughter.) Desha. 1f.: Todd. cf.; Brown, rf. "Since that time we have established H. A. C's.-Cool, p.; Osorto, c.; Me- the Republic of Cuba, governed under Cann. 1b.: Green, 2b.; Cressman, 1b.; her own flag in accordance with her Swanson, sa.; Moorehead, R.; Napler,

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Moohee	Max. words to some	01	0	2	ō	ä	R	6	9	6	-01
L A	C'a.	1.0	6	Ø.	0	ź	10.	0	ü	a	- 4

he matter of the estate of Cor-Hastings thrown, in which a to show why they should not be ducharged as executors, had been less upon American soil. He will no served on J. F. Brown. A. M. Brown lift the world of the passing of the and Minnie H. Gilman, the assounts ships carrying commerce to and from were flied and referred to M. T. St. the Occident and the Ottent. (Appendix of the passing of the monten for examination.)

### CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS

(Continued from Page Four.)

No man can have the vision that will tell of the situation of these is-larids half a century to come. When SUMMARY.

base hits—King, E. Desha, Fern,
base hits—King, E. Desha, Fern, interests that will sweep from the At-Orient back again. This is to be the port of call for all the steamers that participate in that rich commerce of the future. How much of benefit it will o you it is impossible to estimate, and its importance will be measured by your quarantine and by the health of the people in this city. For Hawaii we well prophesy great things to may

Mr. Geo. W. Smith, the toastmaster, "Our next toast is "Foreign Afsaid: fairs," a subject not unfamiliar to us who have lived in this country. respond to this toast I shall call upon

the Honorable A. B. Capron. NO FEAR FOR AMERICA.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Mercantile Associations of this splendid city," began the popular Representative from Rhode Island, believe it is expected of me that I will be able to say something in addition to the wonderful marvels that we have seen in this land of yours, and of all that has come to us, and that might come to you from a longer and better mutual acquaintance.

"Now, in the life of American citizens, in every phase of it, we are liberally interested in foreign affairs. We know perfectly well that the United States has no fear of anything foreign on the face of God's world.

'My friends, whose guest I am, I refer to Mr. Ballou, an acquaintante of mine, and a person whom most of you all know. The other day when I was traveling with Mr. Hallou in his large White automobile, a dog came out and challenged the machine with a bark. What do you think would become of that dog had Mr. Ballou turned the machine into his path? The same would happen, I fear, to any foreign nation that bark at our automobile. I don't think that I am over optimistic when I say that the best safety we have in the United States is in a proper navy, as complete a pavy and that we are advised. We can as a navy can be. Our foreign \*ela- and will become workers for Hawaii tions are assured so long as we are and we want you to help us. to secure a proper and suitable relation with our foreign neighbors.

"I have no fear now, nor in the future, of any complications with those looking for trouble. You know, I have never thought for one moment that the United States had anything to fear from any cause and from any direction, because we are ready. As I looked down upon your streets and sailed among your islands felt that the American navy could always come down here, to the Hawaiian Islands, and find the best sallors in the world for any navy. The same is true of the army.

"How many minutes was I allowed, en? Nine have already gone and I am giad to be in your presence. In re-sponding to the toast let me say that there is nothing foreign in this world that the United States is afraid of. There are very few things at home that our people in the United States can not overcome. After what Colonel Hepburn has told you about the United States out here, there seems noth-

In introducing Congressman Hamilton, to reply to the next toast, Mr.

"We have with us tonight the chairman of the Territories Committee, who Insular Territory,'

what our American automobile would at it. My friends, the fact that we have visited every section of your beautiful islands, and the fact that we have seen all classes of your hospitable people, and have not been smashed up by your automobile, shows that there is nothing but the deepest friendship between

"Civilization to a certain extent was Introduced by Captain Cook in 1778. He found here a state of savage despotism tempered by assassination. Then was the ideal state of cooperative human inertia. Ciothes were superfluus and the mysteries of the time were unknown. There were no thieves; the natives lived out upon the beach and watched the dark clouds come and go across the sea, But someone had greater strength and greater intelligence than his neighbor and the evolution of civilization came on. The is lands were first united under the Kanehameha dynasty. In the quick progress of time, in 1900, they became Perritory of the United States of America, sentinels in the midst of the Pacific, the great western post of the United States of America

"As a result of the Spanish War, a game who protested that it was not ed States acquired Porto Rico, Guan onewhat smaller percentage from the Mooheaus-Akau, p.; Bird, c.; Todd, beneficiaries than our enthusiasm led us

> tropical conditions. We have reorgan ized and regenerated the Island o Porto Bico, developing it in accordance with its natural power, with a shining band of progress. We have reorganized the Republic of Panama, and before many years we will see an American operator sitting where the cables of the Atlantic and the cables of the Pacific emerge from the deep acean beds, meet-

"We have get up a stable government " this respect is being nobly perform- in the Philippine Islands, under the flag of a liberating, not of a conquering, nation, and we have begun the business of regeneration in Guam by the introduction of vaccination among

the natives. (Laughter.) "But the Hawaiian Islands came to us not by purchase or discovery, nor as the result of war. Hawaii came to us in friendship-Hawaii was American in love and sympathy long before she became American in fact. (Applause) The best that Hawaii had, to supplement the native goodness of her own people, came from America, and it is fitting indeed that Hawaii, with her splendid native population, with her enormous provisions of beauty, scenery and music, cooperating with the Amer-ican missionary, should be merged into our great American Republic. You are but, by the laying of the Pacific cable, Hawali, Guam and the Philippine Is lands are on the electric circuit of the world. I am informed that a message delivered about 11 o'clock tonight in New York reached Honolulu about 11 o'clock this morning (laughter), nila about 6 o'clock, and back to New York in an hour, while the sun looks on beaten by 23 hours.

"You are with us. You are part of us. You are emerging rapidly from a condition until you have become part of a great power in the world, and these people from Japan who come here and who are living here will, I believe, make good American citi-zens; because they love their own country they can love America all the better (applause). I take it that the intelligence of the people cooperating here, as I have seen it, is bound to produce a high standard of citizenship. We have gone about these Islands, we have been studying them from the the standpoint of sympathy and friendship for you. For myself and the others, I say to you, that when we twenty-three Representatives and one Senator-and Prince Kuhlo, I think, knows well what I am about to say-when we go back and talk to the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States we must be backed by actual facts and information upon every situation. They will not take our word for it, although they will pre sume that we are speaking accurately

"To my mind it is a matter of the very first consideration that these Islands should be fortified. You are at the crossroads of the sea. How much of benefit there will be to you from the commerce which will surely come, no man can tell, but certainly since we are to have the Panama canal, since Hawaii has become a part and freehold of the whole of the United States, your gain will be immense. Your herbors, from a Federal standpoint, are a matter of Federal concern. It would be stilly for us to talk about these mat-It is our duty to attend to them and they shall be attended to.
"Along the Island of Hawaii we were

Along the Island of Hawaii we will told that you ought to develop the in-dustry of coffee. All I can say in relation to that great subject, which would take up a half hour's talk, is this, that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives will probably take up the tariff bill at the extra session of the sixty-first Congress to be called early in March, following the inauguration of my friend Fitzgerald (laughter and ap-0 ing for you to do but to go home to plause) as Republican President. As a practical proposition I suggest to you that you give to your people small gs. I suggest to you that you before that Ways and Means holdings. Committee and present your arguments as strongly as possible.
"One word in closing, if you will

permit me. I was on the Committee nsular Territory,"

In the Congressional Record, I have
Mr. Hamilton, who was greeted with
met many of your representative citiheers, gaid:
"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: My friendships which are most pleasing to me, and when we go away from brave man; he comes from a long line of fighting ancestry, and he tells you away with us the most delightful recollections of your hospitality. We shall lo in case any dog ever dared to back gladly present your case as strongly as possible in the bodies of which we members, and hope we shall succeed in doing you some good. We know that you have done us much My friends, I bid you goodgood. night."

TARIFF AND AGRICULTURE.

"I shall now call upon the Honorable J. C. Needham to respond to the toast of 'Hawaii and the Protective Tariff.' Mr. Needham is a representa-tive from the Pacific coast,' announced Toustmaster Smith.

"There is no legislation passed by the Congress of the United States that affects the people so generally in all of its industries as that of tariff legis ation," said Mr. Needham, is one thing, however, we do know and that is that the tariff law can be reised, and it will only be revised when is revised generally for the benefit the whole nation, of every part of e nation and of every jurisdiction the United States.

"Since the last general tariff bill was enacted there has come under the urisdiction of the government of the United States much Territory producve of industries different from visting throughout a great portion of the mainland. I come from the State and has more industries than any oth-State in the Union. At the time ill, I was a member of Congress, and want to tell you a few concrete ex uples as to what that law has done the industries of the soil of the

tate of California. I am the only man who has been alled upon to respond to a subject but is somewhat political in its nature, on all know the tariff question has dways been a political question has out want you to think I am talking office, but I have been mass gratified may I have come to those identity to set that your most cloquent and

honer in part of representing in the House of Representatives.

'I represent the district which pro-

duces nine-tenths of all the raising produced in the United States, and we could not ship the products of raisins to the Eastern market were it not for protective tariff. I come from the State that produces the citrus fruits which are protected by a duty of one cent a pound. It costs the Californian producers ninety cents a box in freight to land a box of oranges in Chicago or New York. It costs the foreig producers from Jamaica, but thirty cents a box to land the same quantity of oranges in the same market by reason of cheap freight. But the duty upon a box of oranges is 60 cents a box. As a result the California producer can ship his freight to the Eastern market and can compete with the other countries by reason of the tariff. This tariff law means a whole lot to the farmers of the State of California.

I give you these concrete examples w you what has been done di-for the industries of the soil to show of the State of California. The same is true of olives.

"I can say that it is no longer true that the tariff does not give a direct benefit to the industries of the soil. I can prove that it does, and as it has belped the soil of California, so it helps and will help the soil of Hawaii. It will be your duty, therefore, in my judgment, to send men to Washington to make clear the situation in the islands, so that these matters in which you are interested can be made plain to Congress.

OUR DEFENSIVE OUTPOST. "It is now my pleasure to introduce to you as the next speaker, Honorable J. J. Fitzgerald of New York," said the toastmaster in calling upon the next speaker. "the only Democratic member in the bunch."

"I think an undue advantage has been taken of me by my friend Mr. Needham, who stated that his subject was a political one," began the gen-tleman from New York. "I am only sorry that I was not assigned one that dealt more with politics.

"Two thousand miles from a friendly port, these islands have been spoken of as the crossroads of the Pacific. would say that they are the four cor-ners of the Pacific. I think it was as early as 1851 that the Congress of the United States directed the War Navy Department to report on things necessary for the protection of the pos sessions of the Hawaiian Islands. Now we come here to make a similar report for the protection of the United States of America. (Applause.) And I think that it is safe to say that not only the victing delegation, but the entire Congress of the United States underestimates the importance of these islands as a defensive point to he coast of the United States. It has been stated that it is strategically the most unique place in the world, in that no foreign vessel in time of war can reach the west coast of the United States across the Pacific unless they can touch these Islands for coal and refitting. It is impossible to reach any other port of American soil without passing this great strategical point. It may be possible for vessels to pass other strategic points, but it is impossible for a hostile fleet to pass across this ocean unless it is possible for her to refit and coal here in the Hawaiian Islands.

'My associates have been unanimous in their desire to establish here fortifications so that these islands may bethe statement of Admiral Very that the position of these islands is of the utfrom a military standpoint; that no hostile power could attack the Pacific contract for \$500,000 in cash and a continuing hostile power could attack the Pacific contract for \$500,000 to apply to Honocan stop here, and that it would be easier to defend the Pacific Coast by the possession of these islands than it the islands. The breakwater propothese islands.

be on this question. I wish to say that there is no difference in the un-could be no appropriation made by our derstanding to establish the fortificagress is appropriating just as rapidly tant islands of this archipelago. as the War Department has been able to use the money. (Applause.) All neering department of the United of the sites that it has been possible States Army can such a project originacquire have been acquired. The design of the guns, and the scheme for the placing of the guns are being work-placing of the guns are being work-placing of the guns are being work-placed upon by the War Department, and that has ever rendered more loyal just as promptly as they assure up the service in the handling of creat size.

"That the islands have been neglected is not so, because it can be stated that Congress has appropriated at the rate of three to one, for the foriffications of these islands, as much as it has for the fortifications of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is twenty to the fortifications of the surgestions for the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of this archipolage as to improve navigation, so that tourists who come here may be able to land a little easier than we landed in this district will, I believe, make suitable suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the other islands of the other islands of the survey and this district will, I believe, make suitable suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the survey and the other islands of the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of this district will, I believe, make suitable suggestions for the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of this archipeling the other harbors on the other islands of this archipeling that the other islands of the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of this district will, I believe, make suitable suggestions for the survey and improvement of such other harbors on the other islands of this district will, I believe, make suitable suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the other islands of the suggestions for the survey and the suggestions iantic and Pacific coasts. It is twenty years since the fortifications of the mainiand were initiated, and it is estimated that only about two-thirds of the work has been accomplished. The fortifications of these islands will cost plants on the coast of the maining the coast of the maining the coast of the main the coast of the maining the coast of the maining the coast of the coast of the maining the coast of the coa over three millions or dollars.

standpoint, to the United States. What Delogate may not have a vote, he has is necessary is a pairtotic and loyal influence with every member of that is necessary is a particle and loyal influence with every member of that citizenship here within the islands. I body and he has always exercised it body and he has always exercised it for the benefit of these islands. (Applause on the loyal and particle peoplause) He has always been found active in the discharge of his duties. And, in addition, I would like to say You all know the tariff question has always been a political question. I do not want you in think I am taking politics, but I have been most gratified and that is the transfer of the first your most cloquent and standard friends are strong apportune of the possibility of a decent and a Protective tariff. (Applianc.)

'I have been most cloquent and standard friends are strong apportune of the non-of-wealth non-state of great estates, own-standard friends are strong apportune of as individuals or by corporate holds in all the manners of the various committees as the farmer except in a general way by increasing the population, and I would like to say that he has chosen wheely and well when the self-state, as his accretacy, Mr. Modulation that is consistent or the continuous responsibility that is the cities. He has been discovered and about the possibility of a decent and it would like to say that he has chosen wheely and well when the activated as his accretacy, Mr. Modulation to the activated and another things to consist the possibility of a decent and it which you are interested and about the farmer except in a general way by increasing the population, and I would like to say that is the constitution. I would like to say that is the constitution of your activation when when the activated as his accretacy, Mr. Modulation that is consistent in these testing with him, and interesting with him and interesting with him, and interesting with him and inter

industries of the soil that I have the Government can do certain things, but if can not solve these local problems of which the people here have absolute control. I have heard that there is a great desire here to have a great number of small farmers; to being here a great number of American citizens from e mainland in order to make a sound citizenship in these islands. But you can not succeed in bringing people here when it is possible to import more food matter from the Pacific Coast than you are able to dispose of island products between the islands. There is a grave question confronting you, and on you rests the determination of this great problem.

Gentlemen, I can not promise you anything, but I can express to you the deep gratitude for which I am indebted to the people of this Territory for their entertainment while I have been with the Congressional party, and I am sure that my visit will be to my advantage in dealing with matters pertaining to

Hawaii that may arise in Congress."

The toast "Hawaiian Harbors," was responded to by the Honorable James H. Davidson of Wisconsin, who said: "I would like to say a few words of hat may be called our visit to the islands. But it is impossible for me to say what I feel of the welcome I have received at your hands.
"I came here principally to consider

the condition of your harbors, and I see that they are being developed in

a splendid manner. The committee on harborshas troubles of its own, But, gentlemen, we have troubles also. find it difficult to take care of the de-mand for appropriations for the improvement of the waterways in our own country. There has grown up, in the last few years, a more liberal sen-timent concerning the development and improvement of waterways. But we have the general wealth and pros-perity of the whole country to consider. Thus we have found it impossible with a limited amount, to satisfy the demands of all sections. Last winter we sat sixty-five days in executive session, and from five to seven hours a day tried to work out a rivers and harbors appropriation bill that would be fair and just to all parts of the country. We had before us requisitions having the endorsements of the Secretary of War, which, if adopted, would have called for an expenditure of \$500,000,000. What was our duty? To work them down by principles of elimination until we could bring them within reasonable limits, and then the bill carried \$86,000,000, which was the largest ever referred by a rivers and harbors committee (applause). But it was a drop in the bucket in compari-

son with what was wanted.
"Your harbors were given attention.
In the bill of 1905 we found some difficulty in providing for Honolulu harbor because there had not been any survey made by the engineer of the United States. And no project can be adopted until a survey is made and an estimate furnished of the cost of the work. There had been no such survey of this harbor and there had been no estimate to justify us in recognizing an appropriation to commence the work on this harbor (applause). Yet we gave you \$400,000, and in the bill which just passed at the last sion of Congress we added another \$400,000. (Applause.) In our judgment that would carry out the work at this harbor and would be as much money as could be expended. You asked for an expenditure of \$116,000 but \$800,000 has been either appropriated or au-thorized, and for the next rivers and harbors bill, I have reason to believe, come a great naval base. I have read the statement of Admiral Very that the other friends to promise you that I position of these islands is of the ut-most importance to the United States want-but I have reason to believe

the possession of these islands than it the islands. The breakwater propo-would be without the possession of sition at Hilo is one of the most interesting, and it was a special pleashas helped the Territory in every instance. Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Hamilton, who will respond to the toast of 'Our First that subject, which is lost somewhere sociates on the Committee these islands.

"It may be that, perhaps, the work of the fortifications on the islands does not proceed rapidly. Some of my astalled that subject, which is lost somewhere sociates on the committee who are sociates on the committee, who are ted for. We will give you a splendid more active and more youth'ul than breakwater, the best on any Ameri-We will give you a splendid can territory. (Applause.)
"I said a moment ago that there

tions here and that we are trying to survey and estimate of the cost of a establish the work of fortifying these project. I believe, and I am speaking islands as rapidly as possible. (Applause.) There is sometimes a difference of opinion as to the amount of the committee, but it is my honest judgment that the Fedmoney that can be expended. In that eral Government should make provisrespect members will always differ. But ion for at least one suitable harbor, my experience in Congress is that Con- one safe harbor on each of the imporjust as promptly as they assure us they service in the handling of great sums are ready, I am sure that Congress will of money, of which they account for appropriate the money to make those necessary improvements. (Applause.)

over three millions of dollars.

RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PLANT-ERS.

"But gams alone will not fortify the

But guns alone will not fortify the stands. Implements and sites and Washington (applause). I want to say sancy are not sufficient to make these dands valuable, from a military that you have been ably represented